AMATEUR MUSICIANS.

PIANISTS AND SINGERS OF FORMER YEARS AND OF TO-DAY.

and Instrumental Classes-Amateur

Operatic Companies - Tries, Quartets, Quintets, all Composed of Amateurs. Although there have never been so many excellent amateur musicians in New York as at the present time, music has, nevertheless, been for many years a means of social enjoyment. The popular taste for music has naturally de-veloped with the increasing facilities for hear-ing compositions publicly performed. But even when these facilities were few and far between. New Yorkers were ready to avail themselves of whatever opportunities for musical instruction were offered, so that the growth of musical taste in this city has been wonderfully rapid. In 1810, or thereabout, almost the only way for a musician to make money was to play the piano or violin at parties for dancing; and even musicians who had graduated from famous foreign conservatories were forced to earn a livelihood in this uncongenial manner. But then already a few ladies took lessons in playing violin accompaniments or solos. One of these was Mrs. Gibbs, whose daughter. Mrs. d'Orémieulx, has been for a number of years one of the best amateur planists in the city. But in those old days the love of good music was not general. It was not until the foreign circle grew larger, and the Philharmonic Society was organized in 1841. that the great progressive movement which has made New York one of the great musical centres of the world. A lady speaking th other day of music in New York in 1826, and contrasting it with the music heard at the recent music festival, says that in private circles people were delighted by soles and duets on the jewsharp, and by such some as:

I'm o'er young to marry yet, I'm o'er young to marry yet, I'm o'er young, twould be a sin To take me from my mammy yet.

Those were the days of concert gardens like Tyler's, the Indian Queen's, in Greenwich Village, Vaux Hell, and the East River Garden. near Corlear's Hook, and running from Water street to the river shore. The musical entertainment at these places was very meagro There were no oboe players in the city, indeed, only one in the United States, in Baltimore, and consequently during orchestral performances oboe passages were skinped. When instruments of low register were wanting their place was taken by the trombone, so that a trombone player with good lungs commanded a nigher salary than other musicians. Of course such slipshod performances could not stimulate taste for good music to any great extent. When however, Germans and Frenchmen of musical culture began to settle here, people soon found out that songs like "I'm o'er young to marry yet" were not very profound, and that there were instruments more inspiring than the jewsharp. Then a number of German gentlemen formed a vocal society, the Concordia. They were under a competent instructor, and were among the first who made known the best class of part songs. Then, too, members of the dub formed separate quartets and serenaded thair fair friends.

By 1845 the interest in music had become was taken by the trombone, so that a trombone

were among the first who made known the best class of part songs. Then, too, members of the dub formed separate quartets and serenaded their fair friends.

By 1845 the interest in music had become quite general; the Philharmonic Society had been formed, and the operatio performances at Palmo's Opera House in Chambers street and at other theatrea had made amateur singers more ambitions. In those days Miss Clara Flandin and Mrs. Jauncey were rival venelists in society. They sang selections from 'Moise' and 'Semiramide,' and other Italian music, and people who have heard them and some of our best vocalists of to-day say that amateur singing now is indeed more general, but not a whit better than in those days.

When the Philharmonic Seciety was organized amateur pianists engaged the services of some of its members to play in trios and quartets. Mrs. d'Orémieulx, whose exquisite taste and becutiful playing were then already influencing a large circle of friends, was one of these planists. In 1845 she organised the first amateur club which met in this city to practise plane duets and arrangements for two planes of symphoules, quartets, and the like by Boethoven, Mozart, Haydin and others. Besides Mrs. d'Orémieulx, the club included Miss Josephine Mauran, now Mrs. Welcott Gibbs, Miss Chandra's school recoulions on Friday evenings. Here, too, Miss Estelle Thériot, now Mrs. Beer of Paris, sang. Other amateur singers at that time in New York wore Miss Laurcia Stevans, Miss Josephine Mauran, and Mr. Cousiniery, who excelled in German songs, notably those by Schubert, Miss Pauline Borault and Mrs. Henry Hills also gave musical parties. Mrs. Hills is now in Versalles, and the stage she is Si years old, it is said that his works were appreciated here soone than in his own sountry. Before Schumann's compositions here. The Fantasististic and Kinderscenen soon became very popular. Indeed, Schumann himself said that his works were appreciated here soone than in his own sountry. Before Schumann's compositions became known here, p played the classics and pieces by Hensel and Chopin almost exclusively (The Hensel and

that his works were appreciated here sooner than in his own country. Before Schumann's compositions became known here, pianists played the classics and pieces by Honsel and Chopin almost exclusively. Chopin's music was then siready as popular as it is now, and many pianists made a specially of it.

When Thaiberg came here his brilliant playing croated great enthusiasm, and as he played many of his own operatic arrangements, these were studied in smadeur circles for a time.

The professional pianists, singers, and other soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing professioney of our Philharmonic Soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing professionsy of our Philharmonic Soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing professionsy of our Philharmonic Soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing professionsy of our Philharmonic Soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing professionsy of our Philharmonic Soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing professionsy of our Philharmonic Soloists who visited this city after Thaiberg, the growing such as the same than the study of music that now there are many musical ciubs among New York. Her voice is a rich mezzo soprano, and her method is very perfect. Among her favorite songs are those of Schubert, Schumann, and Gounod, and the best English ballada. A few years ago she formed a singing ciub, which, until her marriage, met once a fortnight during the winter. Every season they studied a mass, so that in time they learned Gounod's Messe Solenelle," and masses by Mozart Haydn, and others. Toward the end of the season they gave a private performance, to which the members invited their friends. The cub included the Misses Rutherford, the Misses Rives, and Messrs. Oudin and Binninger. A feature of these performances was the pianoplaying of Mrs. Philpps.

It may be said bere that Mr. Oudin, who is a stepsion of Justice Ribreth, is a famous buristion of the musical director. Now he volunteers t

successful performance given a few years ago at Mrs. Hone's. Mr. Ward has also managed soveral very successful amateur concerts.

Another carefully organized series of musical entertainments, given under the supervision of the best instructors, are those of Mrs. Charles Post. The programmes are arranged so that they present a pleasant variety of vocal and instrumental music. As many as fifty or more singers belong to this class. They study masses and giese as well as part songs and solos. It is probably the largest singing class in the city. Among its members are Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Leutilhon, wife of Capt. Lentilhon, Company K. Seventh Regiment; Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. D. Colden Murray, the Misses Rives, the Misses Schack, the Misses Post Miss Grandy, and Miss Dumains, and the Messrs. Binninger, Oudin, Gardiner Howland, and Frederic Post Jis own commostition. Among the plantists of the club are Miss d'Oremiculy, who is also known as a vocaliste; Mr. C. M. Ward and Mrs. Houry Howland.

are Miss d'Orémisuix, who is also known as a vocaisite; Mr. C. M. Ward and Mrs. Honry Howland.

Mrs. F. wiand is the acknowledged leader of the ainsteur planists of New York. In fact, were she a profossional she would rank with the frencest. Rubinstein and other great planists who have been in this country delighted in literaing to her, and were always ready to concede her extraordinary talent, while other solosist him Wilhelms and Adolphe Fischer were slad of an exportunity to play duets and conserted music with her. Mrs. Howland plays the most difficult music at sight.

Mrs. Howland also takes part in the Friday evaning soircée given at the residence of Mrs. Robert Gordon, whose son, Mr. William Gordon, bus considerable reputation as an amateur violance lies. Mr. Gordon shore as a samisted in actual professional concerts, and has played of the least on the residence of the payed.

principal feature of Mrs. Gordon's musicales, in which Mr. Clodius (violin) and Mr. Emanuel Knauth (viola) take part.

Mr. Emanuel Knauth is a member of a family which, although it has been resident in New York for a short time only, is well known for its musical secomplishments. Mr. Antonio Knauth is the violoncellist of the Tile Club, and also an excellent pianist, while another member of the family also plays the piano, Mr. Emanuel Knauth plays the violin as well as the viola. His violin playing is far above the average, He performs by heart the most celebrated violin concertos, and also reads very readily the violin part of quartets and other pieces of chamber music.

readily the violin part of quartots and other pieces of chamber music.

A singing class has recently been formed by a Hungarian teacher, who is a friend of Wagner and Liszt, and who teaches his class a great deal of music by these masters. To his class being the Misses Rives, Miss d'Orémiculx, Miss Gandy, Mr. W. Potter, and Mr. F. H. Potter, Occasionally amouteurs form an amateur oper, commany. Such a one was organized by the Wednesday Evening Dramatic Club, and Sullivan's "Tripl by Jury" was given at Standard Hail, with the assistance of an amateur orchestra. This winter "The Serenade," an opereta by Owen Wister, a clever student at Harvard, was given from manuscript at Mrs. d'Orémiculy's.

Besides the singing classes mentioned are those which meet at Mrs. Hodstein's and at the residence of Mr. J. Taylor Johnston. Other

Besides the singing classes mentioned are those which meet at Mrs. Hodstein's and at the residence of Mr. J. Taylor Johnston. Other amatour musicians, well known in social circles, are Mrs. Thorns. Mrs. Woolsey Johnson. Mrs. A. Oakey, Miss Harvey, and Miss Ireland. New York city can well be proud of its musteur musicians. There may not be so many as there are in terminant French cities, but, as there are in the own with the amateurs of other countries, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that music has been langht in these countries much longer than here.

DOCK BOARD BOOKS AND PAPERS. Secretary Lynch Describes his Duties and Mr.

Howe a Suppressed Report. Secretary Eugeno T. Lynch of the Dock

Department described yesterday before the Assembly sub-Committee on Commerce the duties of his office, saying that possibly the testimony of a former witness (Mr. Vanderpoel) had left an impression that they were not inhorious or important duties. Mr. Lynch has been employed by the Commission, be said, for eleven years, goes to work at 10 A. M., and gets away sometimes at 5 and sometimes at 6 P. M. He has two weeks' vacation every year, and in eleven years has been absent eight days, when he was sick. His superiors had never found fault with his work. He has one assistant, a clerk, at \$1,200 a year. In a year about 1,300 letters are written and 5,000 pages of manuscript carefully engrossed. Communications are received from people in all sorts of business on the water fronts, and are usually referred to the Executive Committee, Mr. Lynchroceives these communications personally, and introduces them to the notice of the Commissioners. He often investigates on behalf of the Commissioners, when the computation of the Commissioners, which the Computation Counsel to get his verbal opinion on mooted law questions, goes to the Comptroller's office about finance questions and to consult old records of water grants and leases, and to Police Headquarters to see about dumping and dredging. Besides this, people come to the Dock Commissioners' office and talk interminably. This investigation, for instance, had taken a good deal of time.

The Chairman isharply—Well, I guess we've found out a good deal more than any one else has in the same length of time.

The Chairman isharply—Well, I guess we've found out a good deal more than any one else has in the same length of time.

The Secretary added that his salary as chief clerk had been \$3,500 a year. When he was made Secretary, in 1872, it was \$5,000. In 1873 it was reduced to \$4,000, and is now \$3,500. The bookkeeper gets \$5,000.

Jacob Sharp. President of the Twenty-third Street Cross-town Railroad, testified that he had to pay \$500 to get some dredging done at the foot of Twenty-third street and North River, where a sewer emoties its contonus under the ferry bridge. The Eria Railroad, he understood, also paid \$500. He the witness had repeatedly applied to the Dock Department, but could not get the dredging done by it.

Lindsay I, Howe, formeriy a Commissioner of Accounts, testified that a report on the books of the department which he and George Bowland, J. J. Westray, and John H. Mooney had filed in the Mayor's office in 1875 was never published. Mayor Vancereinstated him. Mr. Howered a copy of the Preport. Some of the points were that dock spiles had been bought at a high price and the second of the same made o and 5,000 pages of manuscript carefully engressed. Communications are received

MRS. MAX'S HUSBAND.

A Story of Cruel Besertion Told by an Immigrant from Germany. Veronika Max alded her story to the record that the latter affliction began when living in her nativplace, Carlsrnhe, Germany, about two years ago She piace. Carrierdic, Germany, about two years and Shewas then a widow, with asvings amounting to about \$1,200. When her evenight began to fail her she was induced by her friends to marry Leopoid Max, a mechanic of that place.

As soon as they were married, the woman says, Max ceased to work, and supported thics sell studies to within by a former marring direct his wife's savings. When the savings were chaussed atout a month ago, Max tank one of the children and came to this country. Mrs. Max followed, arriving in this city on May's on the steamship Amsterda. The grister of immurrants at that transless showed that Max had gone to a difficult of the mad gone to the facilities and that had the results of their mand gone to their facilities. The sall different of the Boffallo with the slept and be reached the first mad by the sall of the sall that the facilities and the sall of the sall that the sall of the mad gone to the facilities. When they reached builting the proceedings and the proceeding the sall of the sall hings. Max returned to Coatle Garden vestorday and made an affiliavit, embracing the above statements much method the commissioners will proxicate her husband.

An Impending Litquer War in Bayonus.

At a recent meeting of the Bayonne Common Council a communication was received calling attention to the illegal granting of liquor licenses, and asking the Board to exercise greater care in future. This was surned by Solou Hamphreye, Morris Imbrie, Garret E. Willants, S. C. White, George H. Salo, David Wilson, E.

The Kill you Kull Mystery.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the body of the man found in the Kill von Kull on Thursday evening remains uncleared. His linen was of the best material, and it hore the initials "H. S.," and there were material, and it bore the initials "H. S.," and there were three valuable gold studs in the shirt besom. The name of a Tind avenue firm of shirt makers was on the shirt, but the manufacturers knew nothing of the man. The man had no heard, was about 25 years of age, rather stout, and had a round, ini face. Unit, Davis of the state it lainnt poince searched the list of missing persons at Poince Bendquarters in this city yearning, but failed to fix upon any close. Coroner Waiters and Dr. Van Reinselaer consider that the body had been in the water the or the state of the sta

Mary Durkin recovered a verdict for \$5,000

John Lang's Rush Plunge.

John Lang. 17 years of age, works in the John Lang, 17 years of age, works in the butcher shop of his tather, Jacob Lang, at 783 Ninth avenue. The neighbors say that his father did not treat him well, and that he had not away on two occasions. Yesterlay noon his father — ted him for being about, from the store. Without so — a word John turned, ran flown Fifty second street — ; plunged into the North River Some young near not a rose around him and pulled him but. He was thought to be dead, and was taken to rise stather's house Two-confors, after much work, successived in returning him this father thinks he had been drinking a lattile.

"Uncle Cornec!" Williams rejuctantly severed his connection with the Castom House yesterday, his was appeinted by Collecter Biram Barney (wenty

BURIED A HUNDRED YEARS. THE COLLECTION OF A POLICEMAN WHO

IS ALSO AN ANTIOUARIAN.

Bullets, Cannon Halls, Buttons, Bayonets, and Buckles Turned Up to the Revolution-ary Battle Grounds About Kingsbridge. It is unusual to find an antiquarian in a policeman. Sergeant Cuff, in Wilkie Collins's story, was enthusiastic and skilful in the matter of roses, and Jonathan Wild and mony others of the police have made unpleasant collections of weapons and implements that have borne part in homicides, burgiaries, and executions; but if there has ever been an antiquarian among the craft he has not been made prominent in either fletion or history. Thomas J. Carter, a member of the New York police, is the first antiquarian proper. He is an intelligent and persistent man, who is pes-sessed of spirit, and who has achieved results. He is young-under 40- and while he has al-ways given his attention to and done good service in his police duties, he has also, as an ac-

tive and inquiring man should do, reached out In other directions.

Mr. Carter has been for several years attached to the station at Kingsbridge. His daily patrol has led him among the hills at the upper end of New York Island. More than 100 years ago this section was held by rival armies. To-day half a dozen earth works, or forts as they are called, mark the territory in question. They were erected by the Americans, and were captured by the British early in the Revolutionary war. Many rolles of those stirring times have lain buried in the neighborhood for a century. Of recent years they have been

the spads of the farmer, and Policeman Carter, who is well known and liked by the people thereabouts, his come into the possession of an interesting sollection lies in a trunk at his house in Morrisania. To mention a part, there are: A bayonet with a broken shank, dug up at 20th street, near the iold Kine's kindway, running by hwood; belt and shoe buckles, and iron knives, forks, and spoons, from Point George; a recimental number—15—cut in bronze, surrounded by a ring and a surrounded by a ring and a surrounded in Fort George; the point of a bayonat from Fort Washington; British, Spanish, and French coins from Fort George, and space boads and in Fort George; the point of a bayonat from Fort Washington; British, Spanish, and French coins from Fort George, and space boads and from the surrounding neighborhood.

The endures of Mount Washington occurred on Nov. 16, 1776. It marked the last straige of the Americans to retain a footbold on Manhattan Island, and no American army crossed the war and the evacuation of the city by the British. Gen, Howe previously had entered the city, had landed a force at Kinp's Bay, and a battle had been fought at Hartem Heights, After this battle the English lines extended from the Hudson to the Barley British George and the fortifications occupied the south and cast sides of Mount Washington, and their lines extended from the Hudson to the Bill list of the surrounding for the Surrounding for the Surrounding for the Sur

ascending the bill, making a terrible slaughter among them; but the great superiority of the assatinats, with an unchanging firmness, finally prevailed; their loss was greater here than at any other place.

"Meanwhile the British crossed Haarlem Creek in two different places, charged, and finally routed the Americans on that side, and finally possessed themselves of the strong post of Laurel Hill (Fort George), on the other side of the read from Fort Washington, and not very distant from it. Lord Percy at the same, time advancing toward the fort on that side. The Americans, now generally driven from their outworks, rotired to the fort, which was crowded full. Gen. Washington was now a spectator of this distressing scene from the high bank of Fort Lose, He wished to communicate with Col. Magaw, commanding officer at Fort Washington, Capt, Gooch of Boston, a brave and daring man, offered to be bearer of it. He ran down to the river, jumped into a small boat, pushed over the river, landed under the bank, ran up to the fort, and delivered the message—came out, ran and jumped over the broken ground, dodging the Hessians, some of whom struck at him with their nieces, and others attempted to thrust him with their payonets—escaping through them he got to his boat, and got to Fort Lee. The British had summoned Col. Magaw to surrender, and were preparing their batteries to play on the fort, when Col. Magaw thought it best to surrender the poet, which he did accordingly, between 2,000 and 3,000 man being prisoners. The loss on the American side was inconsiderable; but the loss in prisoners was a serious blow indeed. These were marched to New York, where being crowded in prisones and sugar houses, they fell sick and died in a most shocking manner.

After this engagement, the last on Manhattan Island, all New York was under the English flag. There were taken at the battle of Mount Washington from the Americans 28th prisoners, 43 guns 2800 muskets, 400,000 cartridges, and cannon balls due from this action.

Policeman Carter'

STAR HOUTE SCHEMES. Forged Signatures to Rends Hiegally Ap

proved. The Wilcox Suit Quashed CHICAGO, May 14 .- A despatch to the Inter-CHICAGO, May 14 A despatch to the Cheras from Little Rock says that ex-Sensor Dorsey procured the appeintment of ex-Gov. O. A. Hadley as Postmasies at Little flock, and, knowing that he could count on his assistance in forwarding his Star route schemes, he sent to Hadley in January, 1878, about 600 blank proposals and bonds, which the Ring had printed for their own use, and which were different in some respects from those printed by the Government and forwarded to bidders with instructions to Hadley to get securities on the bonds, have them signed blank, approve them as Postmaster, and return them to him. This was done, and bonds to the number of four or five hundred were fixed up in this way. The number of the route, the terminal points, the amount of the bid, and the name of the bidder amount of the bid, and the name of the bidder were not inserted, as required by law, before being approved by the Postmaster. These blank bonds were delivered to Dersey, in his committee room at Washington, on Jan. 23, 1878, four days after they had been accreved by Hadley at Little Rock. The blanks were then illed in and the nearword was a demired to the Ring, and shore two was a demire of the Ring, and alacet Washington, Jan. 5, and other days prior to these on which the bonds were dued and approved. To the nest of the bids the mans of George M. Fork, Dersey's lendler in-law, was attended, but it was afterward ascentiated that Peek had not been in Washington for ever a year, and that the signature was not Poek's, but that he believed that they written by Joseph II. Richards, who, he said, had been his 'Dorsey's Clork, and he resurned was authorized to sign Peek's name, Parties who knew bersey's handwriting say the signature resembled his more than Rehards's.

Torsey also sent blank honds to J. H. Clendonning, Postmaster of Fort Smith, and requested him to procure sureties, approve the blanks, and roturn them to him. This Postmaster Clendenning refused to do, and so wrote Dorsey, quoting the law making it a penal offense to do so. Dorsey has ever since been an enemy of Clendenning's. Clendenning has preserved Dorsey's letter and his reply thereto. were not inserted, as required by law, before

been an enemy of Chendenning's Conden-ning has preserved Dorsey's letter and his re-ply thereto.

DENVIR Col., May 14.—The Tribene says that immediately after the exposure of Dorsey's complicity in the Star Route Bing frands, at-tempts were begun to quash a suit which had brought out certain letters and to obtain posses-sion of the documents. Itserday those efforts were successful. The letters were surrendered, and Dorsey paid to Wilcox the money for which the suit was to be brought. This money, as is known, is for Wilcox's work in securing peti-tions to bave routes expedited, and subjecting to smaller contractors. The same day on which the papers were surrendered Postmaster-Gen-eral James tolegraphed here for the lotters or for certified copies or photographs of them. The despatch came after the papers had been surrendered, but there are certified copies in existence, and they will be used in connection with other decuments in Portland, Oregon.

TOWN MEETINGS IN BOSTON.

Legal Proceedings Initiated to Enforce a Pro-

Boston, May 13.-In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Field granted an order for the city of Boston to appear in court on May 31, and show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel the city to hold a general town meeting such as are held in country towns. The application was based on a provision of the city was a bitter fight, and the act to incorporate Boston was only agreed upon by the granting

was a bitter fight, and the act to incorporate Boston was only agreed upon by the granting of concessions to the opponents of the measure. Atmong these concessions was a provision designed to maintain in substance the old form of town government. It provides that on the application of fifty voters a general meeting of citizens may be heid to "consult upon the common good, to give instruction to their representatives, and to take all lawful measures to obtain reciress for grievances." This provision has never been abrogated, but no attempt has been made to take all lawful measures to obtain reciress for grievances." This provision has never been abrogated, but no attempt has been made to take advantage of it for some forty years. The last meeting called under it was to discuss the question of the introduction of water into the city.

The present movement is made by the Workingmen's party headed by one Willey, an Englishman. They potitioned the Aldermen to call the meeting, but the latter paid no head to the request. The result has been the spollcation to the scout, which could not well be refused, the section of the charter referred to still being law. Among the measures which the workingmen propose to discuss are the weekly payment of help employed by the city; the furnishing, free of expense, of doctors and medicines to the needly poor; to compel fairness in counting bailots at elections, and to give voters who cannot reach their own precincis at the appointed hour a chance to vote; to insure astety to laboring people; to compel the korse railing of the use of ward rooms for public meeting on petition of ten citizens, and the use of Paneuii Hall on petition of twenty-five; to requisite street sprinkling; to compel the horse railings on petition of the citizens, and the use of Paneuii Hall on petition of twenty-five; to requisite street sprinkling; to compel the horse railings of the use of ward rooms for public work; to secure protection to an accused person, &c. There is little doubt that the proposed town me

A New Road to the Pimlico Race Course. Baltimorie, May 14.—The Marriand Jockey Club having completed a ratiroad to their race track at Pimilico, made an excursion over it this afternoon with a small party of sentlement, inclinding representatives of the press. The road will be formally opened on The size of the press. The road will be formally opened on The size of the opened on the size of the press. The road will be formally opened on The size of the country of the fact, on the decimal of the decimal formal of the fact, and the country of the fact, which will begin on The size, the 24th list, and continue four days. Blanc of the bast stables it the country, embracing the most noted racers, are already on the ground.

Shirred waists are much worn. Box pleated waists are revived.
Almond color is very fashionable.
Full traises of lace are much worn. Marguerite mitts will again be worn. Jahots of lace grow longer and fuller. Small figured satinets will be much worn. Ladies' satchels are large, flat, and square. The coal scuttle shape is the favorite poke bonnet. Bridegrooms and their "best men" do not wear gloves. Glace shot Surah is a new form of this popular fabric

Rough straw pake bonnets are derivative for travelling wear.

Spanish blonde is the darling lace of fashion at the mo-ment.

Shirred sleeves grow more and more in fashionable favor. Sleaves are made demi-long for morning, afternoon, and evening tollets Cords and tassels form part of the decorative effects of most dressy costumes.

Channels monequetairs gloves for travelling are de The mearer the hance come to the eyebrows the more fashionable is the wearer. Black and white checked silk neck handkerchiefs are worn with travelling suits. The less of the neck that is seen the prettier does the tace of a pretty woman look. Plain stuff polonaises are worn over skirts of Bayadere stripes or brocailed materials.

Mob caps for homets will be worn by "little people," with "kate Greensway" contumes. Cheviot and flamed travelling suits are most suitable for I ing journeys, even in midsummer. for I og journeys, even in modemaner.

Gloves reaching above the elbow are de rigues: with very short sleeves or sleeveless corsaives.

Siecveless corsaives with flear: Deux poffs on the shoulders, appear smoor late imported suits.

Cream white hemstitched handkerchiefs are worn cliner in the neck or peculing from the pocket.

The new antiquatest syles for children screeness, closks, and bomets are dubbed. Under the window. Institute.

over the instep, will be more worn with garden and touse toilets. Sieeves puffed from the arrangle to the wrist appear on some of the sheer muslin and silk tissue dresses for mid-summer wear.

Giace or twilred shot Sorah in two shades of color will be used to combine with and trim figured foolaris, de laines, and chaline.

Wide online saines, three yards long, are work an estier, efficier straight or disconally thed around the bule with a looped how in the lack.

Large embrodered mull shawls, pure white, not timed or cream colored, will be the wrap of high caremony for alternood wear at Naraloga.

While hats and bouncts grow larger on this side of the water. Knglish and French fashion lournals say they grow smaller on the other mide.

A puffice picket on each side of the skirt fashion mider the arms, not in troug of the hips appears on him of the Notice Hubbard dresses for high rocks.

Lake three groves, with long closed, loose, wrinkled Lasie tires givers, with long coined, longe, wrinkied writes come in all shades of deru, tan, brown, gold gray, and c want shades, and in black woll winter

wrise come in an shades of ecra, tan brown, gold, gray, and c. I am shades, and in black and whose
Young gris. 'In society,' wear there have failing in caris in the back, inoject tagether with a bow or long clasp or a poil of hist, and hinged and trized in frent.

Three-pronged combs for the love, fair frequently have a long clasping too, set with per powers or zero estiver bails, which emissible the chigans or back hair like a fills.

Colorea underskirts are no longer fashimables on the other side of the water. Notifier are writes kirts word, except the short mathemat. The correct long underskirt is of black alk or back cashimers.

"Sets," composed or a colorate purches, and fair of colored Surah with trimined with rearrish lare of the same color, and a bunch of howers on cash mere, are used to enlive a black, write, and soher third damming cotoms.

Havaters and pried Surah, to Surah in Algerian and omitre stripes, are all mathematical surah in the property of cash here, time veiling, and and pin-final checked summer slike.

AMONG THE LIFE SAVERS.

HOW THE MEN LIVE WHO PATROL THE Whent Cakes and Clam Chowder at the Fire Island Station - Cribbage, Emelye, and Warm Blankets Afterward-The Mannal.

The comforts to be obtained in a life saying station are not numerous or remarkable, but they recommend themselves keenly to the hardy men who make up the crews of these beneficent establishments. "You shall have a bed to yourself, without sheets, to be sure, but with plenty of blankets, and Oakley will give you some wheat cakes in the morning that will make life seem charming." This was said one stormy night recently by Liout, McCiellan, United States navy, inspector of stations, in the station at Fire Island, The reporter was sleepy, and believed that at the time specified he would be bungry, and he was glad to hear it. Supper had just been finished and it wanted half an hour to sundown, famp, set in a bracket on the wall, was elready lighted, and illuminated a room, the floor of which looked like snow from the scrubbings it had got. Eight clear-eyed young fellows, wearing blue, broad-collared finnel shirts, and hav-ing their trousers legs maked into their boots, sat tilted back in chairs, smoking pipes as

a pleasant supplement to a support of clam chowder and baked beans, and hoping that the sun would lest himselt down behind Uncle Jesse's house at the Crabtree with reasonable deliteration. Oakley, a handsome young fellow with the monatache of a cavallar, one of the cree, but serving his turn just new as cook, was busy in removing the remaints of the repost and polishing un the table idensity to a fabulous pitch of brightness. The stove crackled and gleaned ruddily and cheerily through its chinks; the check ticked stoutty; on a fabulous pitch of brightness. The stove crackled and gleaned ruddily and cheerily through its chinks; the check ticked stoutty; on a fabulous pitch of brightness the check ticked stoutty; on a fabulous pitch of the fabulous crackled and gleaned ruddily and cheerily through its chinks; the check ticked stoutty; on a fabulous pitch of the fabulous crackled and gleaned could be common to rabbits with erect this, agitaling their noses in that queer contemptuous way which is common to rabbits, hopped about the floor in the atterpt hopeless and absurd tursuit of forage—and without the wind whistind over the sand and beat upon the doors and windows of the life savines station with oney.

Just at sunsat two of the men drew on their greatonate, and, slipping a couple of signal lights into their possess, went out upon patrol. One went to the sust and the other to the west, and they were to go each 2% miles along the beach until they should meet the men from the next the condition of the men and they were to go each 2% miles along the beach until they should meet the men from the next three patrol of the patrol of the sands were going on as if from a charge in the fall of the patrol and the patrol and the patrol and the patrol and the patro

Oasley, which had been mixed and set or he the night previous, were investing life with that the night previous, were investing life with that charm which latent. McCleilan had promised. Coffee, butter, and melasses went with them, and another mess of excellent clam chowder. "There is no station along the northern coast," said Lieut, McCleilan, "where you may not get wheat cakes every morning in the week. These men like to live well, and I will leave it to you whether they cannot cook. Oakley being a fair specimen of the life sawing elef. At the South the living of the men is inferior, and when I am visiting the stations there I have to carry a basket of provisions along with me, so little is the food they serve to my liking. After six hours of sea air along the Long Island coast, however, I would rather eat the dinner cooked by the men in one of these stations than the best French dinner that they serve you in New York vity. But I was bearn in Maine," the Lieutenant added, noting the flush of great pride which just then mantied the cheeks of Capt, Jeffrey, "and doubtless we are prejudiced in favor of that cooking with, which in childhood we have been made familiar."

As the Lieutenant said this he rose, and changing his tone into one of brisk command, observed: "Now, Capt. Jeffrey, we will have out the men and put them through the manual."

At once the men were marched into an ample room adjoining, where all the apparatus of He

changing his tone into one of brisk command, observed: "Now, Caut. Jeffrey, we will have out the men and put them through the manual." At once the men were marched into an amove room adjoining, where all the apparatus of life saving was stored. A pair of folding deors was swung open, at the end facing the beach, and the men took their resitions about a broadwheeled truck, piled high with implements, the uses of which were shortly to be made known. Capt. Jeffrey called one savin of the men by number, and each rehearsed fluently the particular dutes which he was expected to perform. The word was then given, and the men, seizing hold of the trick, rushed it out of the house along the beach to a point several hundred yards distinct from a tail pole set in the sand. One of the men climbed up this pole by means of a ladder to a cross piece set at the hought of about thirty feet. The others unleaded the truck hith marveilous celerity. Two due as after trench in the sand and insorted what is called a sand anchor; two raised a pair of ahears over which a conie was to be braced, and, while the reporter was watering these with amazement, he was startled by the discharge of a cannon, and a long from shot went salling through the air in the direction of the tail pole, a line of rope trailing after it. The shot passed within three feet of the pole just above the cross piece, and buried itself in the sand far beyond. The man on the cross piece seized the rope, and in a jiffy a taut calle was established between the pole and the sand anchor, is not went salling through the surface test in the sand far beyond. The man on the cross piece seized the rope, and in a jiffy a taut calle was established between the pole and the sand anchor, as ing went spinning out to the cross ber, and the man there leaping in was swung off and landed among his comrades in a little more than two minutes from the time of command.

The pole represented the mast of a ship stranded out beyond the line of breakers, and their in the serving crow establish

Indians who Wish to be Parmers.

Indians who Wish to be Parmers.

CHUAGO, May 14.—Col. Whistler, at Fort Keegh, Mont, has sent to then Sherdan the speeches made by the leading men of the Indians near that post, including Hump, Horse R ad, Dog Bull, Big Road, Spotted Leadin, and Raman, the race. They all and that they were raised in titus country with which to stay these Horse Road sale that they still shoot farming, and washed to go to work again, and gelt right as book as they could be decided in the sentent of the second sale they are sent suidiron like the section and be straight with every bids. Spotted Eagle sale, Tool saled me in this court, y, and this land is suid-to-seld me in this court, y, and this land is suid-to-seld which I like farming. Mod I want type to find all the white. I like farming that the seld with the seld wit

FOUND IN THE POTTER'S FIELD.

The Body of the Missing Correspondent of the The body of John R. Stranack, of 123 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, who was the general correspondent of the American News Company. was yesterday found by his relatives in the Potter's Field, Brooklyn. He had been missing from home since March 25, and as he wandered about for several days after that before he finally disappeared he is supposed to have suffered from mental aberration. Hadid not go to his business on the day he left home, but called on a lady friend of his wife. She observed that

he was pale, and when she inquired about his he was pale, and when she industry he said that he was not well. He called for a glass of water, and when it came he dropped some powder into it and then drank its contents. He went away, saving that a sail to Staten Island would do him good.

On March 28 one of the clerks of the company met him in a ferry house in Jorsey City, and childed him for not informing his wife where he was. The clerk tried to induce him to go home, and accompanied him nart of the way. When they rarried, the clerk supposed that Stranack was going home, but he never was seen afterward. Mr. Stranack's accounts with the company were all right.

When the body was found, on Friday, an inquest was at once held. The jury made a verdet that he body was that of an unknown person. A quantity of paper that had been reduced almost to pulp in his neckets was dried out, and yesterday, after the body had been taken to the Potter's Field, the writing upon some of the paper led to the identification, Coroner Keller arranged for a disinterment and another inquest. health be said that he was not well. He called

FINANCIAL AND CORMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales May 14.

| 10 K.C.A. Sor On. d. | 1175 | 10 Tol. A. Wob. 2nd | 28 L. A.W. B. Con. as. | 112 | 21 Tol. A. Wob. con. cv. | 4 L. B. A.W. St. B. C. Port 745 | 1 Lake 5h. 1st r | 129 | 4 Un. Pst. 1st. | 10 L. A. N. N. | 4 Un. Pst. 1st. | 10 L. A. A. & Ch. | 4 Wab. gen? | 10 Lr. A. & & Ch. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 110 G 111 | 12 Wab. con. 2s. | 1

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CLOSING PRICES

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CLOSING PRICES

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Meth Elsev... 1983. PS. Wab. & Pac. pt. 1883. 663. Meth Elsev... 1984. SATURDAY. May 14.

There was a very active and buoyant stock market in the early dealings and at the first board. Special features were the neglect of Northwestern and a movement in Reokuk and Des Moines. Between calls and at the second board there was general dulaess, and there was a leverish and irregular decine in Hamilbal and St. Joseph common. The latest dealings reflected an irregular and unsettled market, the most important end unsettled market, the most important elevated. Milwalkee, L. S. and Western, and Union Pacific. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Advanced—Nashville and Challentonoga, 1%; Iron Mountain, 1%; Renass and Texas, 1%; Contral Pacific, 1; New York Contral, 1; S. Paul common, 1; Medigan Contral, 4; Western Union, 1; New Jersey Central, 4; Heading, 1; Union Pacific, 1; Hoch, and Pittsburgh, 4; Washash and Pacific common, 1; Peoria, D. and E. 1; Eric preferred, 5; Chicago and Alton, 25; Ches and Ohio, 18; Cameron Coal, 45; Keckuk and Des Moines, 25; Mil. L. S. and Western, 14; Meropoitan Elevated, 14; N. Y. Elevated, 1. Decimal—Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 1; American Dist, Tel., 4; Eric preferred, 1; American Dist, Tel., 4; Eric and Western, 2.

Government and State bonds were quiet. Government and State bonds were quiet, Railroad bends were in large demand at higher prices early in the day, but the inquiry sub-sided and prices weakened later. Money on call 21:003 6 cent. Sterling ex-change moted at \$4.87.4654.88 for sight drafts and \$4.85.4654.86 for 60-day bills.

Critzago. May 14.—Col. Whistler, at Fort Kook, Mont, Jose 2011.

Kook, Jose 2011.

Kook, Mont, Jose 20

Galiatin, 140; German American, 20; Hanova, 127; Leather Manufacturers', 183; Manbaltan, 140; Marine, 156; Mechanics', 140; Mechanics' Banking Association, 86; Mechanis' and Traders', 103; Mercantile, 110½; Merchanis', 132; Merchanis', Exchange, 27; Metropolitan, 160; New York, 196; New York, National Exchange, 190; Ninth National, 125; North America, 100; Park, 152; Phenix, 107; Republic, 144; Seventh Ward, 80; Shoe and Leather, 128; Tradesmen's, 120; Union, 145.

Gas stocks are quoted; New York, 92 to 95; Manhattan, 175 to 178; Metropolitan, 135 to 139; Mutual, 64 to 65; Municipal, 155 to 160; Harlem, 75 to 80; Brooklyn, 112 to 115; Jersey City, 150 to 160.

The unward movement in the market con-tinues, and the highest prices ever known were reached to-day by some securities. The telegraph stocks have not advanced as much as others, because of the unsettled state of the consolidation agreement, which makes cautions brokers unwilling to buy them for any but cash customers.

The bank statement shows: The relation between the reserves and the lia-

Total reserve... \$80.371,130 \$04.021,800 Inc. 4.000,700 fire ve requ'd. 70.200,475 70.204,030 fire. 1,704,578 14,917,200 Inc. 1,704,578 The receipts of national bank notes for re-demption for the week ending to-day, as comdenution for the week ending to-day, as com-pared with the corresponding period of last year, were as follows: New York

\$1,832,000 \$1,000 70,000 \$80,000 \$1,070,000 . B1.973.000 Totals National bank circulation outstanding, enr-rency notes, \$352,710,161; gold notes, \$1,009.225 The Treasury now holds \$355,984,500 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, divided

1010 W#: #rrency ds. \$3,546,000 | 415 B cents. \$14,492,553 # cents. 20,207,750 a p-cents. 102,712,00 # cents. 169,443,150 | 31 P cents. 27,202,150 Bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, \$12,695,750. Bonds held for circulation withdrawn in the week, \$11,689,250, The national bank circulation was at its highest point on Dec. 1. 1874, when it was \$352.334.345. From that date until 1877 the circulation decreased more than \$30,00.000, since then it has steadily increased. On Nov. 1. 1880, it was \$434.300.000, and since then there has been in increase of more than \$9.000.000, the circulation now being \$352.710.161, which is \$115.815 higher than at any time since the passage of the Free Banking act of Jan. 14, 1875. passage of the Free Banking act of Jan. 14, 1873.

There were received at the Loan Division of the Treasury Department to-day 228.822.400 of 5 P cent, bends, for continuance at 3% P cent, making a total of \$50,536,990 received since the publication of the Secretary's circular on Thursday list. The Comptroller of the Ourreney says that he has already in his hands the papers for the exchange of 6 P cent, bonds belonging to 410 national banks, covering about \$40,000,000 of the bonds. This would leave forty banks to be heard from, having \$6,000,000 of bonds, and these are all believed to be in the hands of the Secretary.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$586.635.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$586.655; customs, \$428.473. of \$7.402,887.

The imports of specie for the week ending last evening were \$363,000, making the total since Aug. 1, 1880, \$93.444,300, as against \$73,415,000 during the corresponding period of last year. The imports of specie ceased last year about March 1.

about March 1.

The total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during the mouth of March, 1881, were \$3.285, 116, and during March, 1880, \$2.378,342. For the nine months ended March 31, 1881, they were \$28.648,507, and for the same period in 1880, \$30,612,815.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 627,192 tone, against 396,240 tone for the corresponding week of 1880. The total production from Jan 1 to May 7 has been 8,481,532 tone, against 7,150,235 tone for the like period of last year, showing an increase this year of L. 331,297 tone.

331.297 tons.

In regard to the asserted settlement between Mr. Villard of the Oregon Navigation Company and Mr. Billings of the Northern Pacific Rairroad Company, Mr. Villard says in a published letter that while it is true that negotiations have been propressing between the two sides with a view to a mutually entisfactory arrangement, no agreement has as yet been prophet. no agreement has as yet been reached.

no agreement has as yet been roached.

The time fixed within which holders of Iron Mountain stock could exchange their shares for Missouri Pacific stock, according to the terms of sale recently agreed to by a majority of the stockholders of each company, expired to-day, About seven-eighths of the Iron Mountain shares have been surrendered. The privilege of accepting the terms of the sale will be extended to holders who avail themselves of it immediately.

Bids amounting to \$1,000,000 was a version.

Bids amounting to \$1.650,000 were received for the \$500,000 new 5 F cent, bonds offered by the Fron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company to-day.

The Boston Journal says that L. J. Lincoln, The Boston Journal says that L. J. Lincoln, a broker in canned goods, at 132 States street, in that city, has failed, with intenties estimated in some quarriers as high as \$750,000, although one of the creditors has stated his belief that the ninount will not exceed \$200,000. About a year ago Mr. Lincoln opened an office in New York, and dealt largely with a well-known Chicago broker, who is engaged in supplying the mining country with earned goods. It is said, asp some days to come to arrive at anything likes correct estimate of the liabilities. The London Economist of this week sars: The rate of desount for bank bills, 60 days to

correct estimate of the liabilities.

The London Economist of this week says:
The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% vect, and for trade bills, 63 days to 3 months 2% vect, and for trade bills, 63 days to 3 months 2% vect, and for trade bills, 63 days to 3 months 2% vect, and for trade bills, 63 days to 3 months 2% vect, and for trade bills, 63 days to 3 months 2% vect, and for trade bills, 63 days to 3 months 2% vect, and the up-ward movement in all soutes of securities. They ward movement in all soutes of securities. They ward movement in the foreign department but even the beginning of the settlement of Wednosday was ineffectual to check the advance in home and foreign railways. Thurs had counted upon a reduction in the Banks dengiand rate of discount, but was disappointed while the gloomy tone of the Paris Bourse was reflected here. On Friday the gloom despect until midday, when the news that the Berol Tunis had accepted the French terms caused at the best point of the week. The new sompanies offering this week were fewer and issumportant, consisting mainly of mining was tures. Subscriptions for the conversion of the Hungarism 6 week. Gold rentes into 4 weak of the Continent on the 19th inst, the issue rise side of entes with be opened in London and of the Continent on the 19th inst, the issue rise being about 75%. This loan amounts we still the profession and California and S. Louis Bridge preferred, 3; Central Pacificas California, 2; New York, Pennsylvania as Ohio first meritance, and Ohio and Mississipal 15. Anglo-American Telegraph shares had recovered 1 to 2.

New York Markets.

SATURDAT, May 14. PLOUB AND MEAL-Demails made maderate, without essential cause in the process of the process o St. 20. Brandy File. 53. availed it. Wheat feed, to corres, 61. availed it. Corress - spots unclasticed middling uplants. 6 at this 8. 10% good ordinary plants, 8 at 10% st. Good ordinary plants, 8 at 10% by spot ordinary plants, 8 at 10% by spot ordinary plants, 8 at 10% by for August 10% by for for June 1146 for faily 10 for August 10% for November, 9 feet for Investment and 50% faiturey sales the 10% by for French 10% by St. Tr. November, 9 feet for Investment and 50% faiturey sales the 10% bids the Receiptes at 10% by St. 10% by